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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Carroll D. Bush

Nut Tree Nursery

Established 1919

Barton, Oregon



Price List

Fall of 1933

Spring of 1934

In this list are offered nut trees of the world that are suitable for the cooler sections of the United States as well as many that do well in the South. Nearly all of these varieties have been tested and indorsed by growers over the country who have spent time and energy in growing and testing trees during the past fifty years. Some of these varieties have won prizes in contests conducted by associations and judged according to fixed standards by expert judges.

We also are offering the nuts that have proved of best commercial value in the nut groves of the Pacific Northwest. Commercial nut groves are paying well with the future prospects better than in most lines of agriculture. Nuts have a home market and prices are not fixed by export prices. Importations of nuts from foreign countries are still large and the demand for nuts continues to grow.

The native nut trees of this country can be classed among the most beautiful shade trees that we have and should be given first place in all plantings about the home. The wide spreading chestnut and the black walnut are unsurpassed by any tree of their kind while the stately hickory gives an equally fine type of the taller tree.

Grafted native trees will pay for the land they occupy better than many cultivated crops. Our grafted native trees have been selected from thousands for good bearing, thin shells, and quality of their nuts. Every home in America should have one or more of our grafted hickories, black walnuts, chestnuts, or pecans.

Chestnuts

The chestnut is the most important nut of the temperate zone. It is used for human food both raw and cooked, and, where it grows abundantly, for stock and poultry food. Most of America's chestnut groves are gone, yet hundreds of carloads of chestnuts are used in this country each year, mostly in the eastern states.

There is a large unfilled demand in this country and it seems at present that the chestnut offers the best possibilities to growers of many sections who wish to grow nuts. For the East we have the Chinese and Japanese trees which are resistant to the blight which kills off the American trees. In the West the American and European grafted trees are proving the most prolific producers.

Chestnuts in this country are sold green without drying. They are known to average a ton to the acre in good old groves. Under good trees the ground is almost covered with nuts in the fall.

American Chestnuts are the finest in quality; European nuts are larger and used usually for cooking only. The Japanese are very large nuts and quite sweet, the Chinese nuts are very fine quality. Both Chinese and Japanese varieties are hardy as far north as Illinois and Massachusetts.

American Grafted Varieties

- Progress*—One of the most rapid growing trees, and an early bearer. Nuts fine quality and good size. Trees, 4-6 feet \$1.25
- Hathaway*—Originated in Michigan. Nuts large, very sweet. Tree fine, upright grower and very hardy. Trees, 4-6 feet \$1.25
- Fuller*—In great demand where known. Nuts very large and glossy. Good bearer. A low spreading tree. Trees, 4-6 feet \$1.25
- Champion*—One of the standard varieties, good nuts, and a reliable bearing tree. Trees, 4-6 feet \$1.25

Chinese Chestnuts

We have only seedlings of the Chinese. These are resistant to the chestnut blight. One orchard in Indiana is giving good returns and trees through the country seem to be coming into bearing fairly well. Trees, 3-4 feet, each.... \$1.00

European Grafted Varieties

- Bowman*—One we found in the Northwest. Probably a French variety whose name has been lost. Fine fast-growing tree and a very heavy bearer of large nuts of good quality. Trees, 4-6 feet \$1.25
- Quercy*—Very thrifty and hardy with us in the Northwest. Early bearer of dark glossy nuts. Trees, 4-6 feet \$1.25

Japanese Chestnuts

These seem to be the trees that will give the best satisfaction in the East and Middle West. Many trees are growing through the East and bearing nuts where blight has killed out most of the American species. Most Japanese are early and prolific bearers. Trees 2 years old, 2-3 feet high, postpaid \$.60
Ten for \$5.00



Walnuts

Franquette—This is the variety of English walnut that makes up the famous groves of the Northwest. It also does fairly well in the Eastern states. These we have grafted onto California black stock for west of the Cascades and on eastern black stock for the colder

sections. Nuts are of the long type and trees are the most prolific and reliable bearers that we have. Trees, 5-6 feet, on California black root \$1.25
5-6 feet, on eastern black \$1.50

The King Franquette Pollinizer

Seven years ago we came to believe that a seedling tree in the King Heights Orchard was increasing the yield of the Franquettes about the tree, as for several years over half the crop of the ten acres was on the two acres about this seedling. By bagging blossoms we found it did pollinate the Franquette. We knew that the pollen from this tree was scattered after the pollen of the Franquette. Later Federal authorities, after several years experimenting, were able to report that walnuts blossoming after the Franquette extend the pollinating season and increase the crop, especially in years when rain and other conditions prevent the Franquette from pollinating itself in good shape.

In the King Pollinizer we have a tree blossoming after the Franquette, ever since coming under our observation. Other pollinizers have been found to vary their blossoming time and are therefore unreliable. The King has a nut similar to the Franquette and sells with it, requiring no hand sorting. It ripens at the same time and does not require a separate picking and drying. It has a very long catkin with more than the ordinary amount of pollen. The catkin remains on the trees a long time. All of these qualities make this the finest pollinizer discovered.

Last year's early freeze injured most of the scion wood of the original tree so that we have but a few trees to offer this year.

Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$5.00

Black Walnuts

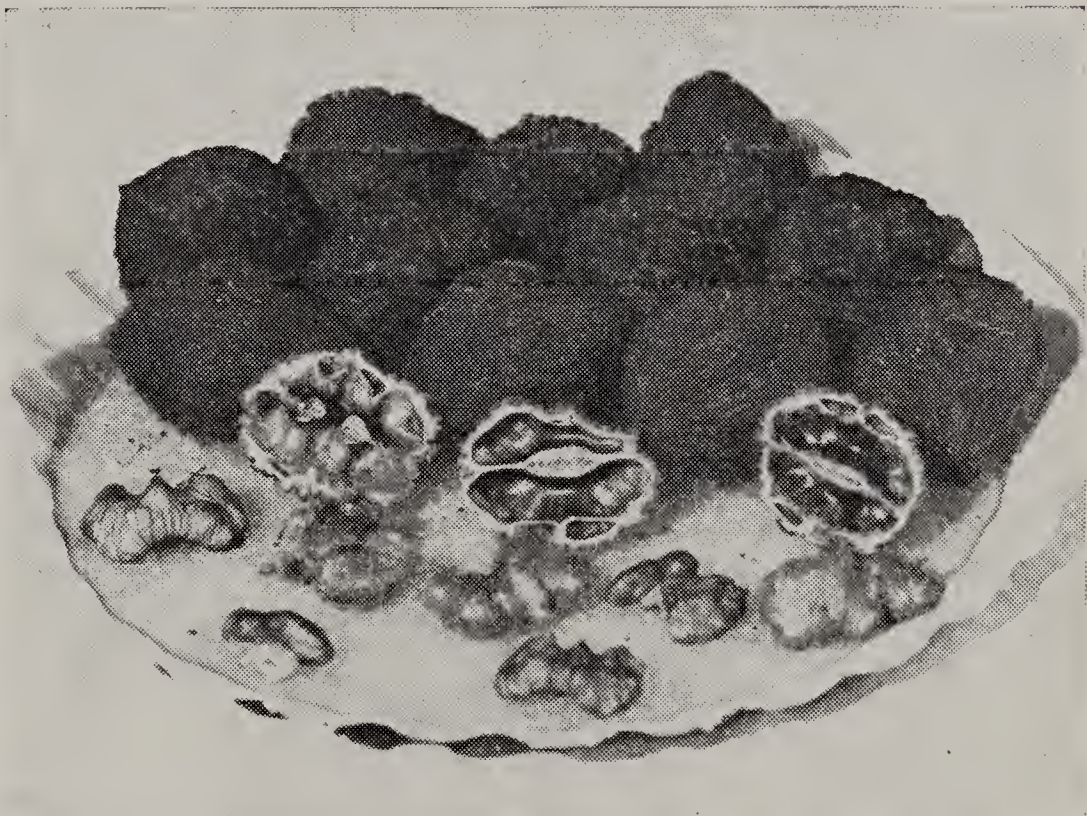
The black walnut is the world's best cooking nut. Its rich flavor is not lost in cooking so that it is in great demand for cakes and candies. Black walnut meats bring a very good price in the market. There are now many grafted varieties selected for their thin shells, quality of meat and bearing of the tree. We offer two of the best.

Thomas—This is a hardy fast growing tree. The nut is large with a comparatively thin shell. Tree a fast grower, early bearer and very hardy. 6-8 ft. tree, each \$1.50

Stabler—One of the thinnest shelled of all black walnuts. Nut meats fall out easily when nut is cracked. Originated in Maryland. Trees, 6-8 feet, each \$1.50

Deming Purple—This is an ornamental tree. It

has an unusually deep foliage with reddish shades and purple leaves at the tips of the branches. It is a wonderful specimen tree. An abundance of mild flavored nuts. Originated in Connecticut. Trees, topworked on Iowa stock, 4-6 feet, each \$1.50



Chinese Walnuts

In the Chinese we have one of the hardiest "English" walnuts that grows. Trees are growing in Iowa where other English walnuts kill back to the ground while these are uninjured. Seed nuts for these trees were imported from North China where they were gathered by seed collectors. Seedlings, 4-6 feet, each \$1.00

Grafted Chinese No. 110—These are trees grafted on Iowa black stock from a Chinese tree selected by one of the leading walnut growers

of California for bearing and quality of the nut. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$2.00

Heartnuts

Heartnuts are varieties of the Japanese walnut. The nut takes the unusual shape of a heart and it cracks with the meat out whole. It is a rich nut highly esteemed by many. Difficult to propagate. This year we have but one variety, the Lancaster. Trees of the heartnut are said to be hardy as far north as Winnipeg, Canada. Trees grafted on Iowa black walnut stock, 4-6 feet \$2.00

Hickories, Pecans, and Hiccans

The hickories and pecans are classed by experts as our best flavored nuts. The hiccans are a cross of the hickory and a pecan.

These are fine shade trees and the hickories in particular attract much attention by their great flowerlike red buds in the spring. We quote on four varieties.

Manahan—Scored by experts among the highest of the pure hickories. A large nut, thin shelled, cracks out easily in halves. Fast growing for a hickory. Trees on six year old roots. Each \$3.00

Hales—One of the oldest of the varieties. Very thin shelled. Tree good upright grower. Trees each \$3.00

Marquardt—Sometimes called Burlington. A hiccans. Perhaps our hardest of pecan type trees. Originated in Iowa. Each \$3.00

McAllister—A nut about as large as the English walnut. Thin shelled, fine quality. Cross of Hickory and Pecan. Requires other pecans or hickories to set nuts. Trees, each \$5.00

Other Nuts

Pistachio—This nut from Persia seems to grow well on the Pacific Coast as far north as Portland. It has a very attractive foliage and bears nuts much in use for flavoring. Only seedlings at present. Small trees, each, post-paid \$.50

Butternuts—A rich nut from the northern part of the United States. Many like them the best of all nuts. We are offering grafted trees of the Deming. Trees, 3-4 feet, each, \$1.50

Ginkgo—Also called maidenhair tree as its leaves resemble the maidenhair fern. Grown chiefly as an ornamental. First found in the Imperial Gardens of China during the Boxer Rebellion. Nuts good when roasted. Trees, 3-4 feet, each, \$.75

Almonds—In this section almonds do not bear well but we have budded trees from a variety that has borne heavily for several years. Trees, 4-6 feet, each, \$.40



Filberts

Filberts offer today what seems, in the Northwest, to be the safest of all agricultural investments. They are yet a small crop with little chance that we can fill the requirements of this country for years to come. They can be grown over most of the United States but seem to be adapted commercially only to the Northwestern states.

In this section, the Barcelona is the commercial nut at present. In order to get crops however two or three different pollinizing varieties must be planted with it. College bulletins recommend the Daviana, DuChilly and White Aveline to cover the blossoming season. However many planters use only the Daviana and DuChilly. Some use only the DuChilly. However one expert says: "I find the light crops where they have only DuChillys for pollinizers." We advise planting at least two varieties. The Nottingham can be used in place of Daviana as it blossoms at the same time but trees of the Nottingham are not abundant.

Barcelona—A large round nut, good quality and fairly thin shell. Tree is a fast grower, early bearer and resistant to disease.

DuChilly—This is a very high quality nut, long type and good bearer. It is called the Kentish Cob in England. Grown as a standard commercial nut in some orchards, with Daviana, Clackamas, Gasaway, or Alpha as pollinizers. Usually grown as pollinizer with Barcelona.

Daviana—One of the best of nuts but a light bearer here. Fast growing tree with lots of

pollen for the Barcelona.

Barcelona with DuChilly and Daviana pollinizer trees.

Ten trees or less, 4-6 ft. 40c; in 100 lots, 35c ea.

Ten trees or less, 3-4 ft. 35c; in 100 lots, 30c ea.

Ten trees or less, 2-3 ft. 30c; in 100 lots, 25c ea.

White Aveline—The highest quality found in filberts. Small sized nuts with very thin shell. A good bearing variety. It is the only variety we have that pollinates the earliest blossoms of the Barcelona. Sold only with Barcelonas to those who wish to insure full pollination of that variety each year. Priced the same as Barcelona.

Nottingham, or Nottingham Prolific—Nut medium in size but thin shelled and high quality. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$.60

Imperial de Trebizond—The largest filbert nut we have. Round nut, tree a heavy bearer but slow in growth. Trees, 2-3 feet, each \$.60

Purple Aveline—A variety with purple leaves. A fine ornamental where a colored tree of low type is desired. Bears fine, thin shelled nuts. Trees, 3-4 feet, each..... \$.60



Round-Root layer after one year in nursery

Plant Round-Root Filberts

Persimmons

In persimmons we have a fruit that should be grown in every home orchard. Some kind can be grown in nearly every part of the country. Deep rooted they stand difficult soils and rigorous climates but are somewhat difficult to transplant and need care the first year.

They have a large amount of sugar and are rivals of the fig and raisin in food value.

Oriental Persimmons

These come from the north of China where temperature goes to ten below zero at times. All varieties will not stand that temperature. Fruit large, sometimes five inches in diameter. It makes a wonderful breakfast fruit, used like the grapefruit. It is also used cooked and dried. Many trees are growing in Portland and a small orchard does well near here.

Tamopan—Fruit large, soft fleshed. Perhaps the hardiest of the Oriental Persimmons. Seedless when grown without pollination. Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$1.50

Fuyu—Large. firm-fleshed fruit. Comes to us from Japan. Seedless. Perfectly hardy near Portland. Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$1.50

American Persimmons

The American Persimmon is a smaller fruit but with a heavier flavor and more sugar than the oriental. Very heavy bearers. They usually need more than one variety in order to pollinate and bear.

Seedlings—Fruit an inch or so in diameter. Used for pollination with grafted varieties. Trees, 3-4 feet, \$.50

Lambert—Fruit up to two inches in diameter. Best of quality. \$1.25

Early Golden—Light colored and early fruit, an inch and a half in diameter. \$1.25

Hybrid

Kawakami—This variety is a cross of the Oriental and American persimmons. Larger size than American with better flavor than the Oriental. Each, \$1.50



*Oriental Persimmon at Salem, Oregon.
Tree in Bearing*

Lotus Persimmons

These come also from North Asia where they are native. Fruits about as large as a walnut and black in color. Tree sets fruit very heavily. The leaves drop and fruit ripens with frost. Attractive ornamental. Fruit is very good, and is used fresh or dried. Trees, 1 ft. high, post-paid \$.50

Figs

West of the Cascades, Figs can be grown quite easily and in abundance in the Northwest, if one has varieties that are suited to this section. The two varieties we offer have been tried out

with fine results. In the white figs we offer the Honey Fig and in the dark fig the Persian. Both ripen two crops a year. Trees, according to age.\$1.00 and up



